

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, June 12, 1866.

WRONG AGAIN!

When the polls closed in Charlestown Township, on the fourth Thursday of May, one of the Commissioners stated that the vote on the Constitutional Amendment stood 12 for ratification, 4 for rejection, and 4 not voting on the question. Finding that there were six men in our town who were ready to make oath that they had voted against the amendment, when the poll-books were taken before the township supervisor, to be certified, the vote for rejection was just six and no more. Eleven votes had been cast for ratification, six for rejection, and three dodged the issue. The books were then sent over to the county seat, that the Board of Supervisors might pass judgment upon them, and on Saturday last the *Shepherdstown Register* published the official proceedings of this body which gives Charles town Township 12 votes for ratification, and 5 for rejection! Something rotten, if not in Denmark, in Charlestown Township. Come to the record, gentlemen, and let us have an explanation of this discrepancy. An indignant public demands it.

Since the above was written, one of the conductors of the election in this township, Samuel Ridenour, stated on the street, in our hearing, that he was "positively certain" that the vote in this township was 12 for, and 4 against the ratification, and 4 neutral. He also stated that there was no "cheating" by the conductors, but that there was "a lie out among the voters." As Mr. Ridenour is sufficiently radical, and one of the 12, he will, doubtless, find a few men to believe his statement. There is one thing as certain as day—that either there was "cheating" by the conductors, or "lying by some of the voters, or a little of both; and the public will determine for themselves who cheated or who lied.

3091

On the fourth Thursday of May, 1866, *Two Hundred and Six* men in the county of Jefferson, voted for the ratification of an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, providing for the everlasting exclusion of the remaining freemen of the county from the exercise of any rights of citizenship, except those of paying onerous taxes for the support of a corrupt government. Who are the 206 worthies who thus arrogate to themselves the hypocritical cloak of an exclusive loyalty? Are they all men like Andrew McIntyre, who voted for Jefferson Davis for President of the Southern Confederacy; or George Anderson, who piloted rebel soldiers and blockade runners through the lines for a consideration; or John J. Sanborn and Nathaniel Myers, who are indebted for the meat upon their bones to the very men whom they vote to disfranchise; or Joe Chapline, who always liked to have the broad Potomac and five or six miles of mountainous country between himself and the advance of the Confederates? Noble patriots, what a debt of gratitude is due you from your bleeding country and suffering countrymen.—What an excellent thing is loyalty, which thus enables the prejudices and resentments of political bushwhackers to control the ballot-box, and exclude from all privileges the men whom they never dared to meet in the battle-front. Good thing, is this spurious loyalty! Who cannot shout hosannas to it?

RADICAL WRATH.

It is quite amusing to see the immense amount of indignation which the miserable squad of radicals in this vicinity is showing off since the election. These fellows, eleven or twelve in number, are bellowing out lustily against what they call "non-intercourse." The wretched of the galled jades are wining; and well they may. The great majority of our people, embracing those in all branches of business, intend to *proscribe* these eleven or twelve men, who have voted to decitizenize them, and now that the fact is becoming certain—that it is being shown socially and commercially, they, the radicals, roll up their eyes, and round up their mouths, and cry aloud against the "monstrous outrage." The pocket nerve is the proper one to touch these fellows on, and the more and harder it is pressed the better for the State.

The people of this county—especially of this township, have the power in their hands to kill off this concern of Sauborn, Myers, Ridenour, and their eight or nine partners, by refusing to hold either business or social relations with them—confining each of them to the contracted sphere of their ten or eleven associates in the infamous doings of the fourth Thursday of May. This power should be brought to bear in every way; and it would be soon apparent, that though we are Johnson men and, therefore, "no citizens of the State of West Virginia," we have a power in our hands stronger than the bullet or the ballot. These eleven men cannot support a miller, a blacksmith, a merchant, nor any other man of any business whatsoever, and the sooner the "disfranchisers" are made to know the fact, the better.

The wrath of the whole batch cannot hurt any body—it only tells against themselves.—So let them blow on, and let the people strike—strike them in milling, blacksmithing, merchandizing, and in the other business points—and our word for it they will soon find every member of the concern coming back and whining for pardon.

THE MARKETS.

In Baltimore on Saturday last, *Gold* ranged from 139 1/2 to 140. High Grade Extra Flour brought \$15.50; Welch's and Greenfield Family Flour, \$17.50. One lot of White Corn was sold at \$1.00, and Yellow at 90 cents.

THE CHOLERA.—A New York dispatch of June 8th says, the health officer reports three new cases and two deaths from cholera on the hospital ship.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.

From the proceedings of the United States District Court, which convened in Richmond last week, and which will be found elsewhere in our paper this morning, it will be seen that a day has been fixed for the trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis, who has been for more than one year confined as a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. Some hope has been expressed that the postponement of Mr. Davis' trial would result in his being paroled until the time settled upon by the government for his arraignment. From the following extract, connected with the proceedings of the Court, there seems to be little ground for the indulgence of this hope.

Mr. Davis' counsel were taken out by Mr. J. L. Gilmer to be introduced to Judge Underwood. In their absence it was ascertained that a letter had been received from Mr. Davis' counsel, in which he said that he had, in company with Governor Pratt, had an interview with President Johnson in Washington on Monday. He also stated that the President was very cautious in his remarks, and gave the impression that there was but little hope of Mr. Davis being released upon bail or parole in the event that he was not tried by the United States Court.

THE LECTURE ON THURSDAY.

The Lecture of the Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS of Maryland, before the Christian Association of Charlestown, will, it is hoped, attract an overflowing audience to the Presbyterian Church on Thursday Evening next.—The reputation of the distinguished Lecturer, as one of the most eloquent of the popular speakers of the country—which reputation was fully sustained by him during a protracted service in the House of Representatives of the United States anterior to the war—gives every assurance of a rare intellectual entertainment on the occasion. The cause too, to, in whose behalf Mr. HARRIS has kindly consented to appear (the proceeds being for the benefit of the Christian Association) strongly addresses itself to the sympathies and support of the whole community.

FENIANISM.

Since our last issue, a successful battle has been fought by the Fenian forces, in Canada, after which the organization seems to have come suddenly to grief. Having defeated the Canadians at Ridgway, the forces under Col. O'Neill retired to Fort Erie, from whence they intended to cross to the American shore, but were gobbled by the United States steamer Michigan. The proclamation of the President was then issued, which has resulted in the arrest of Roberts, Sweeney, and other leaders of the movement. This it is supposed will terminate the Fenian furore for the present at least.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—On Friday morning last, at Walnut Grove, in this county, departed the spirit of Mrs. JULIA YATES, relict of the late John Yates, who had completed an earthly pilgrimage of more than four score years, which long years were expended in fruitful acts of benevolence in full compliance with the commandment that the left hand shall not know what the right hand giveth. For the long period of sixty years had this venerable lady been a resident of the county of Jefferson, and had been a witness of all the many changes which had transpired around her, in the lapse of so many years. To her, life had its seasons of enjoyment and its seasons of sorrow—so mixed and commingled is the cup of human existence. Blessed with an amiable and confiding disposition; possessed of high moral and intellectual characteristics; to which were added those christian graces which adorn and beautify humanity, in its frailest representative—the deceased asserted and maintained a strong hold upon the admiration and affections of all who formed, in her protracted life-time, the circle of her acquaintance. With her there was no ostentatious display; no vain parading of benevolent deeds, but all her good works were done in the true spirit of christian humility, and with a childlike simplicity which attested the purity of heart which prompted their performance. Ripe with years, but riper in charity, has her mortal existence terminated, whilst her indestructible spirit enjoys the freedom of an ever-continuing immortality.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—We observe with pleasure that a movement has been inaugurated for paying honors to the noble dead who rest from their labors in this town and surrounding country. A meeting was held at the Christian Association rooms on Friday evening last, at which committees were appointed to carry into execution this laudable work, and we cannot but hope that our citizens generally, will render all the aid to these committees that may be in their power. The graves of these soldiers have been long neglected, not because there was any want of sympathy for them, but because of the devastated condition of our community, requiring the necessary attention of the living.—We are requested to say that it is especially desirable that those having knowledge of the graves of Confederate soldiers in the surrounding country, will give prompt information of their locality to the committee appointed by the meeting for the removal of the dead. It is hoped also that the citizens in the vicinity of these graves, will be prepared to aid the committee in the work they are about to undertake, by assisting in the disinterment of the honored remains of our brave ones, and their transportation to the cemetery at Charlestown for final sepulture.

The Committee on Finance also hope that liberal contributions to defray the necessary expense of the removal, will be promptly sent them by the citizens of the county.

COUNTY JAIL.—We understand that the contract for the erection of a county jail, at Shepherdstown, on the waters of the Potomac, in the county of Jefferson, so-called State of West Virginia, has been awarded to Mr. Joseph Randall. It is stated that the work will be commenced at once, with a view to have the masonry completed by the first of August.

Ladies Concert for the Benefit of the Christian Association.—Brilliant and successful, beyond any thing of the kind which has ever been held in our town, was the Concert for the benefit of the *Charlestown Christian Association* held at the "Carter House" on Tuesday evening last. From its inception to its finale, this laudable entertainment seems to have been in the hands of those well calculated to give it successful direction, and if any doubt were ever entertained of the existence of a high order of musical talent in our midst, the concert allured to must have removed every scintilla of such doubt, and established beyond question the capacity of our native performers. To allude separately to each piece executed, in a programme so varied, would not only require much more space than could be expected for a notice of such an entertainment, but would be a task requiring a more thorough knowledge of the musical art and a higher appreciation of its beauties than we can lay claim to. With the concert as a whole we were pleased, and of it we write, not merely to commend and applaud the performances, but with the hope of encouraging the young people of our town to cultivate such musical gifts as Providence has bestowed upon them, and to use them—as in this case—in the promotion of an Association which has for its object the moral, social and religious elevation of the community. A spectacle more grand—rising as it did to the very peaks of sublimity—could not have been witnessed, than that which presented itself at this musical fete. At that concert were young ladies of the highest culture and most delicate refinement, who would shrink from any public exhibition of their musical attainments, but for the high moral principle which actuated them on this occasion, and the unerring consciousness that they were contributing to the advancement of a great auxiliary of the christian church—a faithful adjunct of "whatsoever is lovely and of good report."

May it please your Honor, yesterday Mr. W. B. Reed, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, propounded certain questions to the Court and to me, which in the absence of Mr. Chandler, I at that time declined to answer. Mr. Chandler is still absent, being, I regret to say, entirely prostrated by recent domestic calamity, and as I promised, I to-day proceed to reply to the questions of the learned gentleman.

That gentleman correctly says an indictment has been found in this Court against his client, Mr. Davis, and asks, "Is it to be tried?" Is it to be dropped, or is it to be suspended?" So far as I am instructed, I believe it is to be tried, but it will not be possible to do so at present, for a variety of reasons, some of which I proceed to give.

In the first place Mr. Davis, although indicted in this Court for high treason, is not now, and never has been, in the custody of this Court, but is held by the United States Government, as a State prisoner, at Fortress Monroe, under an order of the President, signed by the Secretary of War.

In the second place, even if Mr. Davis were in the custody of the Court, it would not be possible for the Attorney General, in view of his numerous and pressing engagements near the close of the session, to come here now and try this case, which, as a case of great national importance, he would be expected to do.

In the third place, if Mr. Davis is in the delicate state of health suggested by Mr. Reed it would be nothing less than cruel, at this hot and unhealthy season, to expose him to the unavoidable fatigues of a protracted trial, which appears to be an inevitable result of the array of counsel, present and prospective, engaged for the defence.

Neither this Court nor any of its officers has any present control over the person of Mr. Davis, and until they have, it becomes impossible for the District Attorney to proceed when he will be tried; but this I assure the gentlemen who represent him here, that the hour Mr. Davis comes into the custody of this Court, they shall have full and prompt notice when it is intended to try him, and so far as the District Attorney and his associates are concerned, they may be assured their client will have a just and speedy trial, without further "barrier, let or hindrance."

I say for the special department of the Court which I represent; but what the intentions of the Government are with regard to the disposition of Mr. Davis, I am no further instructed than I have said.

I now move, may it please your Honor, that this Court, as soon as the business before it is disposed of, adjourn until the first Tuesday in October next. By that time I trust the heats of summer will have passed away; the weather will be cool and pleasant, and should we have the pleasure of seeing these gentlemen here again, they will be more fitted for the arduous labor which their profession constantly imposes on them. In the meantime the "crystallizing" process is being going on, and his client will be enjoying the cool breeze of the sea at Fortress Monroe instead of inhaling the heated and fetid atmosphere of a crowded court-room.

REMARKS OF MR. JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. James T. Brady of New York, one of the counsel for Mr. Davis, then said: If your Honor please, I did not expect to say one word this morning in reference to the case of Mr. Davis, but some of the suggestions contained in what my learned friend has just read make it proper for me to state that, if Mr. Davis be not technically subject to your Honor's jurisdiction, it is only because no copy of this indictment, so far as I am advised, has ever been served upon him; nor any of his witnesses, nor any other act done by the state which is required to be done by the statute. It may be true that in this technical sense he is not now in my power, amenable to your authority; but my learned friend stated that Mr. Davis was not claiming the benefit of any of these wants of form, but that, on the contrary, he was here to express, from his own lips, speaking through us, his ardent desire for an immediate trial, and although it may be hot in Richmond, it is infinitely worse where he is; and so far as the convenience of counsel is concerned, they care nothing for that convenience, impelled, as they are, by a sense of duty. From my own experience in the city of Richmond, whose hospitality I have enjoyed, certainly I would be happy to remain here, either through the heats of summer or the frosts of winter. We can only say that we are entirely ready. We know that we cannot control the action of the District Attorney. We thank him for his polite response to our questions, and of course, we leave this question for such action as the Government may hereafter think proper to take.

REMARKS OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

Judge Underwood then said: It only remains for the Court to say that the District Attorney has correctly represented the views of the Government on this occasion. The Chief Justice, who is expected to preside upon the trial, has named the first Tuesday in October as the time that will be most convenient for him; and the Attorney General has indicated that it would be utterly impossible for him, under the pressure of his many duties, now greatly increased by the troubles on the Northern frontier, on so short a notice, to give that attention to this great question, which its importance demands. Under all the circumstances, the Court is disposed to grant the motion of the District Attorney, and I think I may say to counsel that Mr. Davis will, in all probability, at that time be brought before the Court, unless his case shall

United States District Court.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The public having discovered on yesterday that the Court was in session, an interlocked throng crowded pouring into the court-room two hours before the Court opened the court, and when, at 11 o'clock, the Judge arrived, every available spot was occupied by deeply interested spectators conversing in subdued but earnest tones regarding the probable disposition of the case of Mr. Davis.—The majority were evidently of the opinion that the trial would be postponed, but their opponents argued earnestly that a postponement would be equivalent to the signature of the death warrant of the illustrious prisoner, and could not be persuaded that after an imprisonment for more than a year, during which time the Government had had ample time to gain all information necessary and make every needful preparation for a trial, a dying man would be condemned to a more protracted imprisonment.

Messrs. Brady, Reed, Brown and the junior counsel of Mr. Davis, were extremely sociable and chatted pleasantly with their Richmond brethren of the bar, until the Judge, pale and nervous, took his seat—his eye, as usual, seeming to shrink from encountering the fixed glances which were bent upon him.

THE CASE OF EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Major Hennessey, the Assistant U. S. District Attorney, advanced to the clerk's table, and in a fidgity manner announced that he would read a reply which he had prepared in reference to the case of Mr. Davis, and then proceeded to read from a paper the following speech:

May it please your Honor, yesterday Mr. W. B. Reed, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, propounded certain questions to the Court and to me, which in the absence of Mr. Chandler, I at that time declined to answer. Mr. Chandler is still absent, being, I regret to say, entirely prostrated by recent domestic calamity, and as I promised, I to-day proceed to reply to the questions of the learned gentleman.

That gentleman correctly says an indictment has been found in this Court against his client, Mr. Davis, and asks, "Is it to be tried?" Is it to be dropped, or is it to be suspended?" So far as I am instructed, I believe it is to be tried, but it will not be possible to do so at present, for a variety of reasons, some of which I proceed to give.

In the first place Mr. Davis, although indicted in this Court for high treason, is not now, and never has been, in the custody of this Court, but is held by the United States Government, as a State prisoner, at Fortress Monroe, under an order of the President, signed by the Secretary of War.

In the second place, even if Mr. Davis were in the custody of the Court, it would not be possible for the Attorney General, in view of his numerous and pressing engagements near the close of the session, to come here now and try this case, which, as a case of great national importance, he would be expected to do.

In the third place, if Mr. Davis is in the delicate state of health suggested by Mr. Reed it would be nothing less than cruel, at this hot and unhealthy season, to expose him to the unavoidable fatigues of a protracted trial, which appears to be an inevitable result of the array of counsel, present and prospective, engaged for the defence.

Neither this Court nor any of its officers has any present control over the person of Mr. Davis, and until they have, it becomes impossible for the District Attorney to proceed when he will be tried; but this I assure the gentlemen who represent him here, that the hour Mr. Davis comes into the custody of this Court, they shall have full and prompt notice when it is intended to try him, and so far as the District Attorney and his associates are concerned, they may be assured their client will have a just and speedy trial, without further "barrier, let or hindrance."

I say for the special department of the Court which I represent; but what the intentions of the Government are with regard to the disposition of Mr. Davis, I am no further instructed than I have said.

I now move, may it please your Honor, that this Court, as soon as the business before it is disposed of, adjourn until the first Tuesday in October next. By that time I trust the heats of summer will have passed away; the weather will be cool and pleasant, and should we have the pleasure of seeing these gentlemen here again, they will be more fitted for the arduous labor which their profession constantly imposes on them. In the meantime the "crystallizing" process is being going on, and his client will be enjoying the cool breeze of the sea at Fortress Monroe instead of inhaling the heated and fetid atmosphere of a crowded court-room.

REMARKS OF MR. JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. James T. Brady of New York, one of the counsel for Mr. Davis, then said: If your Honor please, I did not expect to say one word this morning in reference to the case of Mr. Davis, but some of the suggestions contained in what my learned friend has just read make it proper for me to state that, if Mr. Davis be not technically subject to your Honor's jurisdiction, it is only because no copy of this indictment, so far as I am advised, has ever been served upon him; nor any of his witnesses, nor any other act done by the state which is required to be done by the statute. It may be true that in this technical sense he is not now in my power, amenable to your authority; but my learned friend stated that Mr. Davis was not claiming the benefit of any of these wants of form, but that, on the contrary, he was here to express, from his own lips, speaking through us, his ardent desire for an immediate trial, and although it may be hot in Richmond, it is infinitely worse where he is; and so far as the convenience of counsel is concerned, they care nothing for that convenience, impelled, as they are, by a sense of duty. From my own experience in the city of Richmond, whose hospitality I have enjoyed, certainly I would be happy to remain here, either through the heats of summer or the frosts of winter. We can only say that we are entirely ready. We know that we cannot control the action of the District Attorney. We thank him for his polite response to our questions, and of course, we leave this question for such action as the Government may hereafter think proper to take.

REMARKS OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

Judge Underwood then said: It only remains for the Court to say that the District Attorney has correctly represented the views of the Government on this occasion. The Chief Justice, who is expected to preside upon the trial, has named the first Tuesday in October as the time that will be most convenient for him; and the Attorney General has indicated that it would be utterly impossible for him, under the pressure of his many duties, now greatly increased by the troubles on the Northern frontier, on so short a notice, to give that attention to this great question, which its importance demands. Under all the circumstances, the Court is disposed to grant the motion of the District Attorney, and I think I may say to counsel that Mr. Davis will, in all probability, at that time be brought before the Court, unless his case shall

in the meantime be disposed of by the Government, which is altogether possible. It is within the power of the President to do what he pleases in these matters, and I presume that the counsel for Mr. Davis would probably find it for the interest of their client to make application directly to the Government at Washington. But this Court would not feel justified in denying, at this application, which is in fact the application of both the Chief Justice and the Attorney General.

When this Court adjourns, it will adjourn, not until the next term, which is in November, but until the first Tuesday in October next. As it is supposed, from the array of counsel on both sides that have been named, it will be a long trial, in which great political and constitutional questions are to be discussed and settled, probably taking two months, it would undoubtedly be much more comfortable for counsel as well as Mr. Davis himself, to have these months in the fall, rather than in the summer, because it is every way more comfortable in Richmond at that time than now.

I think the counsel is mistaken in supposing that Fortress Monroe is not as comfortable a place in summer as Richmond. When I have been there in the summer I have found the sea breezes very refreshing.

Mr. Brady—But very limited society, your Honor.

Judge Underwood, continuing.—The society is limited. However, the Government has disposed to extend every reasonable privilege, and I am happy to know that the wife of the prisoner is permitted to be with him, and that his friends are permitted to visit him.

The motion of the District Attorney is therefore granted. The Court will adjourn, not until November, but until the first Tuesday in October, to meet at this place,

[Correspondence of the "Spirit of Jefferson."]

The Tribute to the Confederate Dead.

WINCHESTER, VA.

Wednesday, June the 7th, will long be remembered by the people of our battered town, for it will be pleasant in our sadness to recall it. It was the day set apart for a quiet funeral tribute to those who fell in the Lost Cause, and who lie all around us, on nearly a dozen battle fields. All the adjoining counties, every town within thirty miles, every brigade that helped to make up "Jackson's foot cavalry," every regiment, were represented here on that day—to unite in our most fitting ceremonies. Early in the morning the streets began to be crowded. From every road, came horsemen and people in carriages, wagons and on foot. It was a pleasant holiday with sad memories, for all the stories of the war and exceptions, were closed, and all devoted the day to our dead. Never has Winchester held as many flowers, in wreaths, bouquets, crosses and banners; never has as much evergreen been carried through our streets. By the hour appointed for the forming of the procession, the town was filled with citizens, countrymen and strangers. Notice was given to assemble at the Episcopal Church, but the street itself hardly contained the mass of ladies, men, horsemen and carriages. A prayer was there offered, that Providence might look down upon and bless our ceremonies, and the procession was organized. Mr. A. M. Smith, an accomplished gentleman, Chief Marshal, and a dozen efficient assistants, soon got the march beautifully under way.—First the band—composed of old soldiers,—then a group of young girls, draped in pure white, with flowers, selected to offer their gifts over the Unknown Dead—then the survivors of the Stonewall Brigade, under the gallant Col. Moore—then the Ashby's remnant and other soldiers, who were glad to honor their fallen comrades—then another group of fourteen representing each State of the South—then the immense and beautiful line of ladies, always foremost and noblest in noble works—then the citizens generally, and then about a dozen colored persons, male and female, some of whom had been in the army, and all of whom asked permission to lay their floral offerings upon the graves of our dead.

The procession then took its course through town, winding through the principal streets, and as it passed the house of Mr. Philip Williams, whose wife was the founder of the Stonewall Cemetery—erape was seen hanging on the door—day death had entered the house, and just as the grave-diggers were about to lift their hats in silent respect and sympathy for the great grief of their friend. On through town, delicate and tender girls tramping on wearily but cheerfully, went the long column until it reached the Stonewall Cemetery—the spot set apart for the collection of the Confederate dead who fell in the battles around Winchester. Here the scene was thrilling, yet sadly solemn. While the soldiers of the Stonewall Brigade were deployed in the cemetery, the ladies they thus enclosed and protected, strewed flowers over their fallen companions, and the band played a requiem. On the center stood a venerable gentleman, Mr. Sherrard, with a group of fourteen young girls, strewing their floral offerings upon the circle devoted to the unknown. If any one saw that scene, he can never forget it. What crowding recollections it revived!

After the ceremonies were over the crowd gathered about the beautiful stand that had been erected for the speakers. The Marshall then introduced in order, Major Wright, of Van Dorn's staff; Major Hunter, of Gordon's staff; Major Douglas, of Jackson's staff, and Col. Holliday, of the Stonewall Brigade. With the short speeches of these gentlemen, the duties and pleasures of the day closed, and the mass dispersed.

The success was complete. Nothing marred it. No one offered to disturb it. We have paid our tribute to the dead, and as I left them to their slumbers and their dreams, I thought of the lines of Tennyson:—

They were a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave them.
But speak no more of their renown,
Till your floral offerings down,
And in the vast eternity here,
God accept them. Christ receive them.

P. B.

—The sugar lands which lie along the banks of the "Little streams in Louisiana are now chiefly devoted to cotton. During the war a good deal of the necessary machinery was destroyed, and much rice was lost. The planters have not had the necessary means to renew their material, and consequently sugar cane has been the product of Louisiana, notwithstanding the fact that she was once the third sugar-exporting country in the world.

Southern Dead at Gettysburg.

Jeffers' Farm—near Pitzer's School House.

Lieut. J. M. Daniel, co E, 7th S. O.

John Lock's Farm.

J. W. Ramsey.

Crawford's Farm—at the Woods back of Lock's.

J. C. Merryman.

E. D. Keller's Farm.

Capt. C. M. Ballard.

Jacob Keim's Farm.

Major P. Brennan, 61st Ga.

W. Young, co A, 61st Ga.

Slider's Farm—near Emmitsburg Road.

Col. Jones, Columbia, Ga.

J. Cunningham's Farm—Warfield's Brigade Hospital.

J. R. Crosby, co B, 16th Ga.

J. D. Reed, co C, 10th Ga.

Major Conak, Cobb's Legion.

J. H. B. Nichols, Cobb's Legion.

W. B. Elrod, co —, 16th Ga.

J. E. Ellis, co B, Cobb's Legion.

W. P. Hubbard, co H, 18th Ga.

Seminary Woods.

J. W. McGinnis, co E, 53d Ga.

Wm. Weible's Farm.

J. L. Simmons, co G, 8th La.

L. G. A. Thibodeau.

Capt. L. A. Conier, co C, 6th La.

Walter Farm—Weible's.

Capt. James H. Burns, co E, 6th La.

A. J. Hutchings, co C, 6th N. C.

Corp. M. H. Walker, co H, 6th N. C.

C. Glenn, co C, 6th N. C.

Sergt. J. Maynard, co K, 6th N. C.

Sergt. McKinney, co E, 6th N. C.

Opposite Negro Church.

W. B. Butler, co H, 4th Ga.

Negro Graveyard—Outside of Fence.

J. W. Stockton.

M. Crist's.

J. S. Co, co A, 13th N. C.

Corp. Wells, co —, Ga.

Mr. Ireland's Farm—(F. Hays').

J. W. Bull, co —, 185th Va.

G. W. Suddeth, co I, 26th —.

A. J. Williams.

Opposite Group's—Buckley's Farm.

Sole, co —, 47th Ala.

John Frost's Farm.

Lieut. Iowa Royston, 42d N. C.

James Crampton, co K, 37th Miss.

Daniel Marshall, 27th Miss.

Ben. C. Knahe, 18th N. C.

2d Lieut. G. W. Bradley, co A, 13th Miss.

McKoon, 24th Va.

Michael Finsel's Farm.

J. C. Jordan, co E, 15th Ga.

George Bushman's—12th Hospital.

J. A. Wallace, N. C.

J. B. Jesse, co C, 37th Va.

D. Filger, co D, 44th Va.

S. Taster.

S. M. Bryant, co K, 1st N. C.

H. Periman, co I, 14th N. C.

W. N. Lackey, 4th Va.

W. Chandler, 1st Md.

M. Berry, co E, 1st Md.

C. Robinson, 56th Va.

P. C. Hunter, co A, 45th N. C.

F. McInturf, co I, 35d Va.

T. Green, co A, 48th Va.

W. F. Hockman, co F, 10th Va.

S. Harris, 45th N. C.

W. J. Craig, co G, 42d Va.

H. T. Fletcher, co H, 14th Va.

A. L. Campbell, co C, 28th N. C.

</